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Vol. III, No. 4, and Vol. IV, No. 1, of *Translations and Reprints from Original Sources of European History*, published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1897.) The first of these pamphlets contains a selection of original documents bearing upon the witch persecutions in Christian lands from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Leaving but little noted the various superstitions classed under the convenient term "witchcraft," it sets forth the origin, methods, and scope of these persecutions from English, French, Latin, and German material.—The early Christian persecutions extending from the time of Nero to the decree of Milan, 313 A. D., are traced out of important Latin and Greek sources in the second paper. Both papers are of high value in presenting to the student, in familiar language, a careful selection of the sources of the history of which they treat.—WARREN P. BEHAN.

Görres. Von Dr. Joh. Nep. Sepp. (Berlin: Ernst Hofmann & Co., 1896; pp. xv + 208; M. 2.40.) Jakob Joseph von Görres, publicist, politician, and professor, a man of great natural gifts, of high social standing, and an ardent champion of freedom, lived in stirring times (1776–1848), and it is not strange that he has been characterized by some of his contemporaries as a radical Jakobine in his youth and a bigoted ultramontane in his old age. In Dr. Sepp, Görres has found a sympathetic biographer, who claims a hearing by reason of an intimate acquaintance with him extending over a long period of time. While admitting that Görres' political ideals underwent considerable change after the downfall of Napoleon I, nevertheless, the biographer holds, there was one supreme idea which animated his life, and which he sought to realize: to aid in reuniting the fatherland once again. Because Görres thought ultramontanism could accomplish this, he joined that party. Dr. Sepp calls him the German O'Connell. The book contains valuable references to the political, social, and religious conditions of the ruling classes in the cities of Heidelberg, Strassburg, and Munich.—A. J. RAMAKER.

Le Christianisme et l'Empire Romain de Néron à Théodose. Par Paul Allard. (Paris: Lecoffre, 1897; pp. xii + 303, 18mo; fr. 3.50.) This is one of the early volumes of a series, the aim of which is to present a complete survey of the history of the church by various authors, all French and all Catholic. The completed series will contain about thirty monographs. M. Allard is well known for the exten-